REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION

Applicants thank the Examiner for the indication that Claim 16 is allowable. Applicants further thank the Examiner Fureman for the helpful and courteous discussion of November 25, 2003. During the discussion, Applicants' U.S. representative presented arguments that the electronic module of the Haghiri reference are inherently stiff and are therefore unsuitable for the claimed invention which has a fully flexible substrate such as cardboard.

Present independent Claims 14 and 15 are drawn to a security paper and a security document, respectively, both are made of paper. Such documents and papers must necessarily be flexible since they are commonly handled in a manner that one ordinarily handles paperwork. Such documents and security papers are exposed to stress through folding, spindling and mutilating. In any security document or security paper it is, of course, critical that the security function is maintained. It makes absolutely no sense to prepare a security document which is protected by an electronic module that may detach from the substrate (such as that described in the cited prior art). If the prior art electronic module were to detach, the security paper or security document may lose its value, be untraceable, or otherwise fail to serve its intended function.

The Office rejected independent Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Haghiri (U.S. 5,888,624); Tsuji (JP 04-91475); and Brown (Science, vol. 270, November 10, 1995, pp. 972-974).

Haghiri discloses a substrate that can be made of materials such as paper or cardboard and may include an electronic module. Haghiri discloses that one of the drawbacks of the prior art article includes the possibility that the electronic module may detach from the paper or cardboard substrate during use (col. 6, lines 37-45). Applicants submit that Haghiri is

therefore describing an article which has inherent weaknesses with regards to its flexibility and would therefore be unsuitable in the claimed invention.

In view of Haghiri's disclosure that the prior art electronic module inherently suffers from a risk of detaching from the substrate, Applicants submit that those of ordinary skill in the art may be placed on notice that the use of the prior art electronic module in a security document would necessarily present an unacceptable risk. Therefore it makes no sense to combine Haghiri with Tsuji or Brown to render obvious the presently claimed security documents or security paper.

In contrast to the electronic module of Haghiri, in the claimed invention "even sharp creases in the chip made form the semiconductive organic polymer [of the claimed invention] do not impede the functioning of the chip" (page 2, lines 12-14).

Applicants submit that the preambles of independent Claims 14 and 15 which include the terms "security paper" and "security document" inherently require the claimed invention have properties which would make the inclusion of the electronic module of Haghiri problematic. Applicants submit that the layman in addition to those of ordinary skill in the art know that security papers such as paper currency are "fully flexible" and may be folded, rolled, creased or crumpled and that such treatment is normal for such paper substrates when used as currency. The environment to which a paper security document or currency is subjected to is not suitable for the invention disclosed in Haghiri where the substrate must be fortified in order to reduce the risk that the electronic module may detach from the paper substrate.

Further, Haghiri identifies ISO standard 7810 as the standard that the card body substrate of Haghiri must meet. This standard is specifically a "card standard". Applicants submit that those of ordinary skill in the art readily recognize that a card is not the same as a

paper and this in itself is evidence that Haghiri is directed to a different invention and not the security paper or security document presently claimed.

A copy of the ISO 7810 standard is attached herewith. As is evident from Section 6 (card construction) "the card may be made of solid, laminated or bonded materials, with or without inserts." Applicants submit that this disclosure in the ISO standard together with bending stiffness in Section 8.1 indicate that the card of Haghiri is not like the presently claimed security document or security paper.

The Office appears to have applied the teachings of Tsuji in order to correct the defects of Haghiri. According to well-established U.S. Patent Office policy, in order to combine references to provide a basis for rejecting a claim as obvious, those of ordinary skill in the art must have a reasonable expectation that the asserted combination will function successfully. As was noted above, Haghiri provides an electronic module and a substrate substantially different from the paper document and/or security document of present independent Claims 14 and 15. Applicants submit that there is no evidence of record that those of ordinary skill in the art would expect the teachings of Haghiri to lead them to the claimed invention and furthermore note that Haghiri contains specific disclosure which may teach those of ordinary skill in the art that the structure of the Haghiri device and the means for attaching the prior art electronic module to a card may not be successful in providing the security paper or security document presently claimed. Specifically, Haghiri teaches that the electronic module provides an unacceptable risk of detachment from the substrate and therefore a manner of attaching the electronic module to the substrate is required. This fastening means necessarily impacts the flexibility of the prior art article and may not be acceptable in applications where the underlying substrate is exposed to extreme stress including crumpling, folding, creasing, spindling and mutilation.

Tsuji discloses in the English Abstract a semiconductor chip that may have flexibility. Flexibility is disclosed to "alleviate restriction handling and mounting by forming a substrate with an organic semiconductor material having flexibility." There is no disclosure in the English Abstract of Tsuji that would indicate that such a semiconductor chip is useful or suitable for placement on a document that is subjected to substantial amounts of strain such as that mentioned before. In fact, the substrate of Tsuji as identified as an organic material such as a resin having flexibility.

Is there a reasonable expectation of success in the combination of Tsuji and Haghiri? Tsuji discloses a flexible integrated circuit on a flexible substrate of an organic material such as a resin. There is no indication that Tsuji would be suitable for a flexible substrate subjected to the extreme stresses that are experienced by security documents or security papers.

It appears that the Office has assembled various elements appearing in the present claims and has thereby determined that the claimed invention is obvious. In order for a *prima facie* case of obviousness to be established, the Office must demonstrate motivation to combine references, a reasonable expectation of success and all elements of the claimed invention. In the present rejections, the Office has not provided a combination of teachings that would provide those of ordinary skill in the art a reasonable expectation of success or, for that matter, the Office has not established motivation to combine Tsuji with Haghiri.

Likewise Brown nowhere discloses that the prior art MISFETs are suitable for high stress applications such as those encountered in paper documents or security documents. Brown merely discloses that polymers may be suitable as active semiconductors in cheap integrated electronic circuits. Brown does not disclose their application onto paper substrates or their resistance to the folding stresses to which paper currency is exposed.

Furthermore, the "security sheet" of Giustiniani may be electrically conducting thereby being detectable by means of detecting electrical conductivity (page 2, lines 5-6) and may therefore be an improvement on prior art security threads; however, it is not disclosed to have the semiconductive properties of the claimed invention. Giustiniani may describe banknotes having an improved security thread but the reference does not disclose the substantial advantages that can be realized by inclusion of an integrated circuit which is capable of storing information.

Applicants submit that the prior art relied upon by the Office does not render the presently claimed invention obvious at least because the applied prior art references do not provide those of skill in the art with a reasonable expectation of success in arriving at the claimed invention.

With regards to Claim 27 (now dependent from Claim 14) and new dependent Claim 57, the combination of Tsuji, Haghiri and Brown not sustainable as mentioned above. Moreover, the RFID antenna of Kodukula is not necessarily a security thread per the accepted meaning of security thread in the art. Applicants attach herewith a definition of security thread obtained from www.bankofcanada.ca:

> A metallic or polyester strip that is embedded in bank note paper during manufacture and cannot be reproduced by colour copier. Microprint can be printed onto the security thread. These threads may be coloured or fluorescent, visible or invisible.

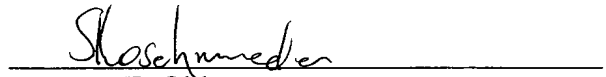
There is no indication that the prior art RFID antenna is a feature that cannot be reproduced by color copying and further has substantially different function in the prior art transponder in comparison to the claimed security paper or security document. Applicants submit that those of ordinary skill in the art may not be lead to the present invention from the disclosure of the prior art substrate containing an RFID and antenna in view of the difference in the claimed paper substrates and the substrates of Kodukula.

Applicants submitted an Information Disclosure Statement providing a form PTO-1449 listing two references cited in the examination of the corresponding Russian application on June 24, 2003. Applicants respectfully request the Examiner return a sign, initialed and dated copy of the form PTO-1449 with the next communication from the Office.

Applicants the amendment to the claims places all now-pending claims into condition for allowance. Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejections and the passage of all now-pending claims to Issue.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.



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FINAL
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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC FDIS 7810

ISO/IEC JTC 1

Secretariat: **ANSI**

Voting begins on:
2003-02-06

Voting terminates on:
2003-04-06

Identification cards — Physical characteristics

Cartes d'identification — Caractéristiques physiques

Please see the administrative notes on page iii

Reference number
ISO/IEC FDIS 7810:2003(E)

In accordance with the provisions of Council Resolution 21/1986, this document is **circulated in the English languag nly**.

Contents

Page

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 7810 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Cards and personal identification*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 7810:1995), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

This edition is a 5 year technical revision of the previous edition and was prepared by JTC 1/SC 17/WG 1 *Physical characteristics and test methods for ID-cards*. It cancels and replaces ISO/IEC 7810:1995. The user is encouraged to review the entire standard for revisions and updates. The major changes made during this revision are listed below.

1. The addition of criteria and test method for heat resistance. This criteria should be met by existing PVC or PVCA materials, however, it allows the user to designate materials that can withstand higher temperatures.

2. Any special requirements for various recording technologies have been moved to the base standard for that particular recording technology.

3. The peel strength and opacity requirements were changed to conform with revised test methods in ISO/IEC 10373-1:1998.

4. Tolerances for ID-2 and ID-3 size cards have been added.

5. Size and tolerances for an ID-000 size card have been added along with an informative annex showing the relationship to an ID-1 size card.

6. The specified areas for opacity, previously shown in the test methods ISO/IEC 10373-1, have changed and are shown in this International Standard.

Notes in this International Standard are only used for giving additional information intended to assist in the understanding or use of the standard and do not contain provisions or requirements to which it is necessary to conform in order to be able to claim compliance with this International Standard.

This International Standard defines the minimum physical requirements for the basic plastic identification card and is used by the following identification card standards for recording technologies. Other standards not listed here may also refer to ISO/IEC 7810.

ISO/IEC 7501 series, *Identification cards — Machine readable travel documents*
ISO/IEC 7811 series, *Identification cards — Recording technique*
ISO/IEC 7812 series, *Identification cards — Identification of issuers*
ISO/IEC 7813, *Identification cards — Financial transaction cards*
ISO/IEC 7816 series, *Identification cards — Integrated circuit(s) cards with contacts*
ISO/IEC 10536 series, *Identification cards — Contactless integrated circuit(s) cards — Close-coupled cards*
ISO/IEC 14443 series, *Identification cards — Contactless integrated circuit(s) cards — Proximity cards*
ISO/IEC 15693 series, *Identification cards — Contactless integrated circuit(s) cards — Vicinity cards*
ISO/IEC 11693, *Identification cards — Optical memory cards — General characteristics*
ISO/IEC 11694 series, *Identification cards — Optical memory cards — Linear recording method*

Identification cards — Physical characteristics

1 Scope

This International Standard is one of a series of standards describing the characteristics for identification cards as defined in the definitions clause and the use of such cards for international interchange.

This International Standard specifies the physical characteristics of identification cards including card materials, construction, characteristics, and dimensions for four sizes of cards.

ISO/IEC 10373-1 specifies the test procedures used to check cards against the parameters specified in this International Standard.

This International Standard specifies the requirements for cards used for identification. It takes into consideration both human and machine aspects and states minimum requirements.

It is the purpose of this series of standards to provide criteria to which cards shall perform. No consideration is given within these standards to the amount of use, if any, experienced by the card prior to test. Failure to conform to specified criteria should be negotiated between the involved parties.

NOTE 1 Numeric values in the SI and/or Imperial measurement system in this International Standard may have been rounded off and therefore are consistent with, but not exactly equal to, each other. Either system may be used, but the two should not be intermixed or reconverted. The original design was made using the Imperial measurement system.

NOTE 2 A different standard for thin flexible cards exists. Thin flexible cards are not within the scope of this International Standard.

2 Conformance

An identification card is in conformance with this International Standard if it meets all mandatory requirements specified herein. Unless otherwise specified default values apply.

3 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 10373-1:1998, *Identification cards — Test methods — Part 1: General characteristics tests*

NOTE The ID-000 size card size was first defined by ENV 1375-1, Identification card systems — Intersector integrated circuit(s) card additional formats — Part 1: ID-000 card size and physical characteristics.

4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

4.1
identificati n card
card identifying its holder and issuer which may carry data required as input for the intended use of the card and for transactions based thereon

4.2
signature panel
special area on the card intended to have a signature applied

4.3
warpage
deviation from flatness

4.4
n rmal use
use as an identification card (see 4.1) involving equipment processes appropriate to the card technology, and storage as a personal document between equipment processes

4.5
ID-1
nominally 85,60 mm (3,370 in) wide by 53,98 mm (2,125 in) high by 0,76 mm (0,030 in) thick

4.6
ID-2
nominally 105,00 mm (4,134 in) wide by 74,00 mm (2,913 in) high by 0,76 mm (0,030 in) thick

4.7
ID-3
nominally 125,00 mm (4,921 in) wide by 88,00 mm (3,465 in) high by 0,76 mm (0,030 in) thick

4.8
raised area
area whose surface is raised above that of the surrounding card surface by addition of some feature such as a hologram, signature panel, magnetic stripe, photograph, integrated circuit contacts, embossed characters

4.9
unused card
card possessing all the components required for its intended purpose, which has not been subjected to any personalization or testing operation, and which has been stored in a clean environment with no more than 48 hour exposure to daylight at temperatures between 5 °C to 30 °C and humidity between 10 % to 90 % without experiencing thermal shock

4.10
returned card
card according to 4.9 after it has been issued to the card holder and returned for the purpose of testing

4.11
ID-000
nominally 25 mm (0,984 in) wide by 15 mm (0,591 in) high by 0,76 mm (0,030 in) thick

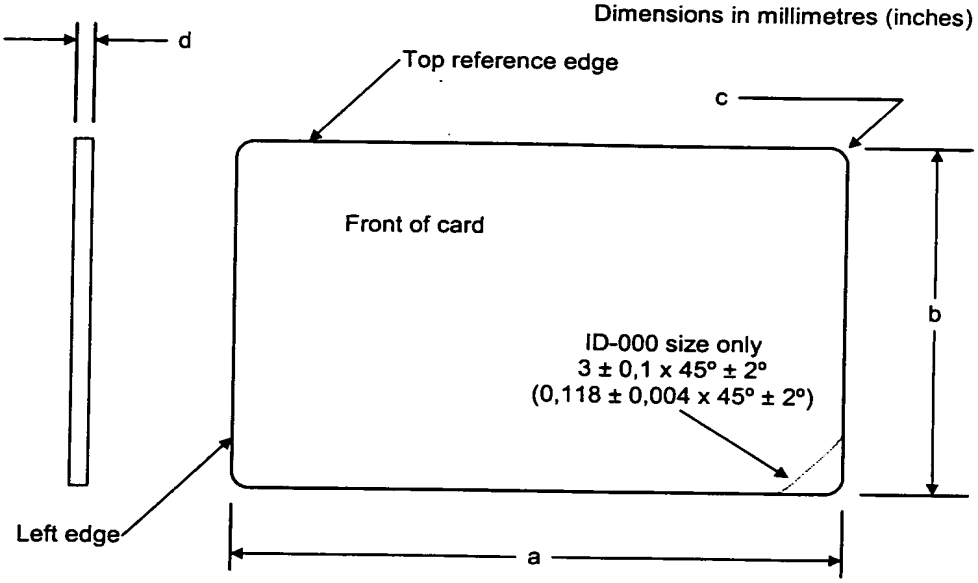
5 Dimensions of card

5.1 Card size

The following dimensions and tolerances apply to cards under the default test environment of 23 °C ± 3 °C (73 °F ± 5 °F) and 40 % to 60 % relative humidity.

5.1.1 Card dimensions and tolerances

All points on the edges of the card in the finished state, except for the rounded corners, shall fall between two concentric, similarly aligned rectangles as defined in Figure 1 for maximum height and width, and minimum height and width. The corners shall be rounded with a radius as specified in Figure 1. One corner of the ID-000 size card shall have a bevel as shown in Figure 1. Care should be taken to avoid misalignment between the rounded corners and the straight edges of the card. The thickness of a card as defined here applies only to those parts of the card outside of any raised area.



	a		b		c		d	
	maximum	minimum	maximum	minimum	maximum	minimum	maximum	minimum
ID-000 Unused card	25,10 (0,988)	24,90 (0,980)	15,10 (0,594)	14,90 (0,587)	1,1 (0,043)	0,9 (0,035)	0,84 (0,033)	0,68 (0,027)
ID-1 Unused card	85,72 (3,375)	85,47 (3,365)	54,03 (2,127)	53,92 (2,123)	3,48 (0,137)	2,88 (0,113)	0,84 (0,033)	0,68 (0,027)
ID-1 Returned card	85,90 (3,382)	85,47 (3,365)	54,18 (2,133)	53,92 (2,123)	3,48 (0,137)	2,88 (0,113)	0,84 (0,033)	0,68 (0,027)
ID-2 Unused card	105,2 (4,142)	104,8 (4,126)	74,2 (2,921)	73,8 (2,906)	5,00 (0,197)	3,00 (0,118)	0,84 (0,033)	0,68 (0,027)
ID-2 Returned card	105,3 (4,146)	104,8 (4,126)	74,3 (2,925)	73,7 (2,902)	5,00 (0,197)	3,00 (0,118)	0,84 (0,033)	0,68 (0,027)
ID-3 Unused card	125,2 (4,929)	124,8 (4,913)	88,2 (3,472)	87,8 (3,457)	5,00 (0,197)	3,00 (0,118)	0,84 (0,033)	0,68 (0,027)
ID-3 Returned card	125,3 (4,933)	124,8 (4,913)	88,3 (3,476)	87,7 (3,453)	5,00 (0,197)	3,00 (0,118)	0,84 (0,033)	0,68 (0,027)

Figure 1 — Card size dimensions

NOTE 1 The definition of the front of the card is technology dependent. For example, cards supporting either ICC contacts or embossing always have these technologies on the front of the card, and the magnetic stripe always appears on the back of the card. It should be noted that not all card technologies which use the ISO/IEC 7810 standard need to define the front of the card.

NOTE 2 Tolerances may not be applicable for non-plastic materials.

5.1.2 Card edg s

Edge burrs normal to the card face shall not exceed 0,08 mm (0,003 in) above the card surface.

6 Card construction

The card may be made of solid, laminated, or bonded materials, with or without inserts.

7 Card materials

The card shall be made of any material fulfilling the requirements of this International Standard. Card insert material may be used. Card inserts are not, however, specified in this International Standard and shall not interfere with other requirements specified in this International Standard.

WARNING — Some materials are sensitive to the effects of plasticizers which may be incorporated in some flexible plastic materials. Identification cards kept in contact with such flexible plastics may degrade the physical properties of the identification card.

8 Card characteristics

The following general characteristics apply to identification cards. ID-000, ID-2 and ID-3 size cards shall have the same material properties as ID-1 size cards.

8.1 Bending stiffness

The bending stiffness of the ID-1 size card shall be such that deformations in normal use (bends not creases) can be removed by the recording or printing device without impairing the function of the card. The deformation which occurs when the card is subjected to the test load as described in ISO/IEC 10373-1 shall be 35 mm (1,38 in) maximum and 13 mm (0,51 in) minimum. The card shall return to within 1,5 mm (0,06 in) of its original flat condition within one minute after the load is removed.

8.2 Flammability

Resistance to flammability, if required, is specified in the International Standards dealing with the various applications of identification cards.

8.3 Toxicity

The card shall present no toxic hazard in the course of normal use.

8.4 Resistance to chemicals

The card shall meet the dimensional and warpage requirements, and there shall be no separation of card components after submersion in short term (1 minute) solutions and after submersion in the acid and alkaline artificial perspiration solutions, for 24 hours, as described in the referenced test method document.

8.5 Card dimensional stability and warpage with temperature and humidity

After exposure to the following temperature and relative humidity:

temperature: – 35 °C to + 50 °C (– 31 °F to + 122 °F)

relative humidity: 5 % to 95 %

The structural reliability shall remain in compliance for dimensions and warpage, as specified in Clause 5 and 8.11 except for the ID-000 size card. Wider temperature ranges depending on the application are based on mutual agreement between the supplier and the card purchaser.

8.6 Light

The card and its printed text shall resist deterioration from exposure to light encountered during normal use.

8.7 Durability

Durability of the card is not established in this International Standard. It is based on a mutual agreement between the card purchaser and the supplier.

8.8 Peel strength

Component layers of material that form the card structure shall be bonded to the extent that any layer shall possess a minimum peel strength of 0,35 N/mm (2 lbf/in). If the overlay tears during the test, this signifies that the bond is stronger than the overlay, which is automatically deemed acceptable.

NOTE The issuer is warned that the card's artwork design directly influences lamination bond strength. Certain printing inks may prevent the card from meeting the delamination requirement. The peel angle for this measurement is 90°, as described in ISO/IEC 10373-1.

8.9 Adhesion or blocking

When finished cards are stacked together, the cards shall show no adverse effects such as:

a) delamination

b) discoloration or colour transfer

c) changes to surface finish

d) transfer of material from one card to another

e) deformation

The cards shall be easily separated by hand.

8.10 Opacity, ID-1 size card

All machine readable cards shall have an optical transmission density greater than 1,3 for the range of 450 nm to 950 nm, and greater than 1,1 for the range of 950 nm to 1 000 nm on all card areas except for area c and area d as shown in Figure 2. Area c and area d as shown in Figure 2 may be optically transparent and do not have a specified optical transmission density.

NOTE 1 This characteristic is required for applications in which the presence of a card is detected by its attenuation of light transmitted between a source and a sensor.

NOTE 2 There will be no opacity requirements for the range of 450 nm to 850 nm at the next revision of ISO/IEC 7810. Until that time, it is possible that a limited number of terminals may not be able to detect cards having lower than specified opacity in the 450 nm to 850 nm frequency range.

NOTE 3 Cards with area d transparent that are inserted with an incorrect orientation may not be detected in some terminals.

NOTE 4 The specified areas for opacity of machine readable cards has changed since the last edition of ISO/IEC 7810.

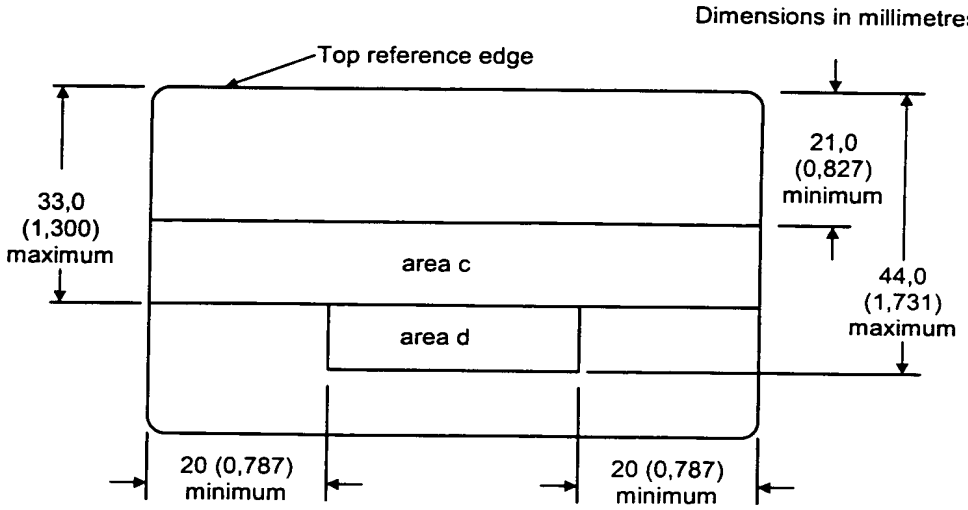


Figure 2 — Areas on ID-1 size cards with no specified opacity

8.11 Overall card warpage

The maximum distance from a flat rigid plate to any portion of the convex surface of an ID-1 size card shall not be greater than 1,5 mm (0,06 in) including the card thickness.

NOTE Card warpage for embossed cards is given in ISO/IEC 7811-1.

8.12 Resistance to heat

The ID-1 size card shall not show a deflection greater than 10 mm, delamination, or discoloration after exposure to a temperature and humidity of 50 °C ± 1 °C (122 °F ± 2 °F) and less than 60 % RH. See Annex A.

8.13 Surface distortions

Raised areas shall not increase the overall card thickness by more than 0,10 mm (0,004 in) except for embossed characters as defined in ISO/IEC 7811-1.

NOTE Scratching or marking of a signature panel may occur in some card processing devices.

8.14 C ntamination and interaction of card components

The card material and any material added to the card shall not contaminate the card processing and interface devices which write and read the card. The card material shall not contain elements which might migrate into and modify other components of the card to such an extent that, during normal use of the card, this material is likely to become incapable of meeting the characteristics specified for it in this series of International Standards for identification cards.

Annex A
(normative)

Resistance to heat test method

The test method in this annex will be superseded by the next edition of ISO/IEC 10373-1.

A.1 Scope

The purpose of this test is to determine whether the structure of the card remains stable within the requirements of the base standard while exposed to the required temperature. The resistance to heat of the complete card is measured by determining the deformation of the card after being exposed to a certain temperature.

The deformation of the card (Δh) with reference to a certain temperature is the maximum of the two results obtained with the card being placed into the test apparatus with the card front upwards (Δh_F) and the card back upwards (Δh_B).

A.2 Apparatus

Clamping device for sample cards with a clamping force $F_C = 0,9\ N \pm 0,1\ N$ (see Figure A.1), and a climatic chamber allowing temperature and humidity variations as described below.

A.3 Procedure

Precondition the sample cards according to ISO/IEC 10373-1, 4.2, before testing and conduct the test under the test environment defined in ISO/IEC 10373-1, 4.1. Mount the sample card in the clamping device such that it is clamped along the entire short side, with the front side up. For Integrated Circuit Cards with contacts, the cards shall be placed such that the contact location is opposite the clamping device. Measure h_1 as shown in Figure A.1.

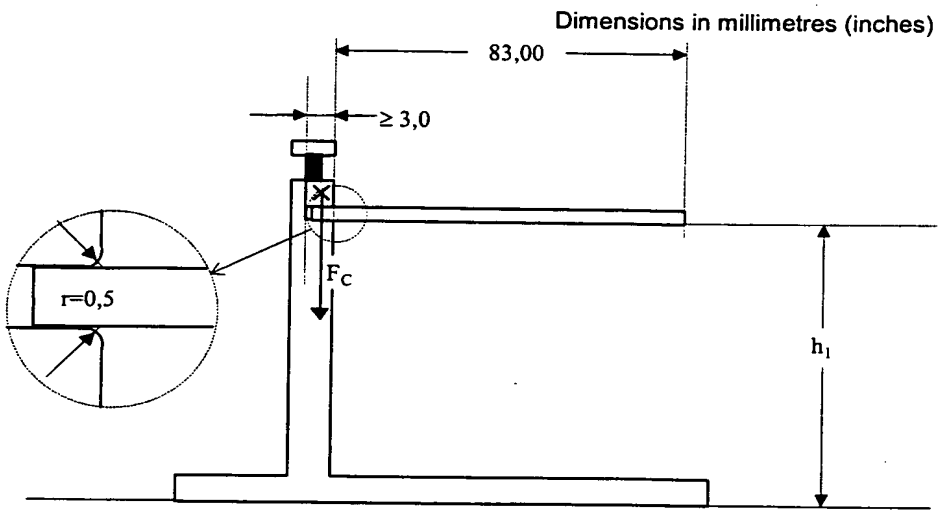


Figure A.1 — Card in clamping device before exposure to temperature

Place the clamping device with the card into a climatic chamber at the temperature and humidity conditions described in the base standard for a period of 4 hours. At temperatures above 50 °C the climatic condition may be without humidity control, due to technical limitations of the climatic chamber. Ensure that the test card is not exposed to air currents in the chamber.

At the end of the test period, the clamping device with the card is removed from the chamber. After a cooling time of at least 30 minutes in a test environment conforming to ISO/IEC 10373-1, 4.1, measure h_2 as shown in Figure A.2.

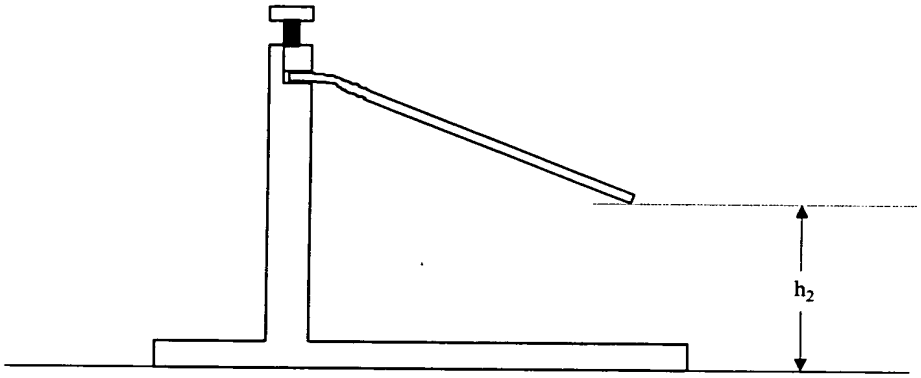


Figure A.2 — Card in clamping device after exposure to temperature

Calculate Δh_F: $\Delta h_F = h_1 - h_2$

Repeat the entire procedure with a second card of the same quality, this time with the back side up and calculate Δh_B: $\Delta h_B = h_1 - h_2$.

Determine the maximum deflection Δh: $\Delta h = \text{Maximum}(|\Delta h_F|, |\Delta h_B|)$

Check the cards visually for delamination and discoloration.

A.4 Test report

The test report shall give the maximum deflection Δh and shall state whether delamination or discoloration occurred on the test cards.

Annex B
(informative)

ID-000 size card as part of ID-1 size card

B.1 Scope

ID-000 size cards can be processed as part of an ID-1 size card. In this case, there may also be relief areas around the perimeter of the ID-000 size card to allow it to be removed from the ID-1 size card without punching tools. This informative annex specifies physical characteristics for such features if they are used.

B.2 Conformance

ID-1/000 size cards are made from the same materials as ID-1 size cards and meet requirements given in ISO/IEC 7810 and the following. The presence of relief areas may affect some test results.

B.3 Terms and definitions

B.3.1
ID-1/000
ID-1 size card containing an ID-000 size card

B.4 Location

The ID-000 size card is located as shown in Figure B.1.

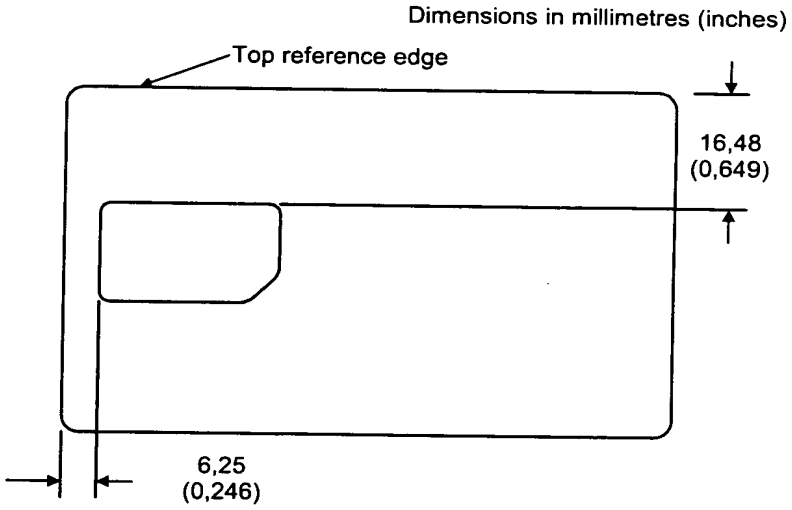


Figure B.1 — Relation of ID-000 to ID-1 size card

B.5 Relief area

The largest boundary for the relief area around an ID-000 size card is shown in Figure B.2. Corners of the relief area may be square, rounded, or with a diagonal chamfer.

Dimensions in millimetres (inches)

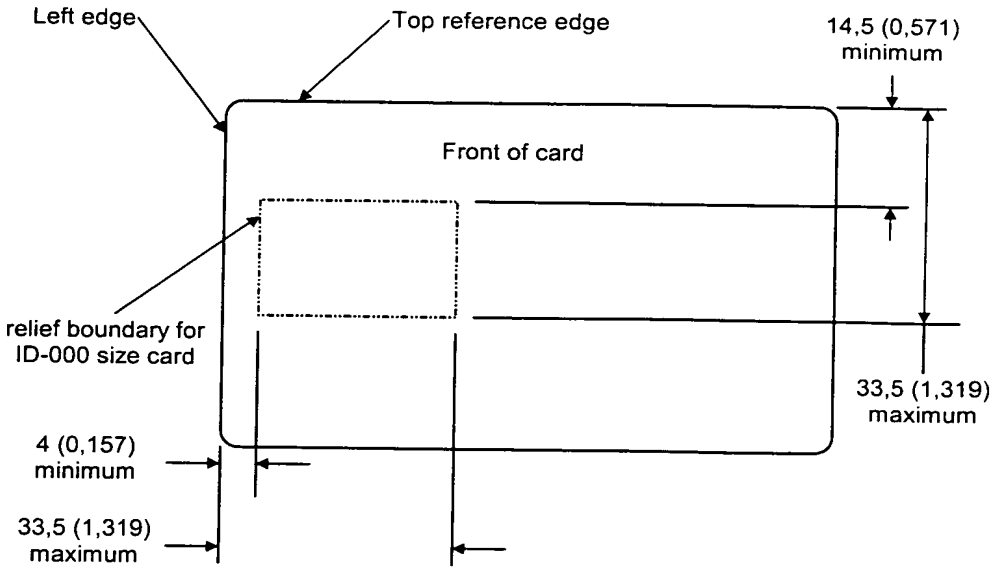


Figure B.2 — Relief area boundary

NOTE The ID-000 size card may be attached to the ISO/IEC 7810 ID-1 size card by some number of bridges or ties around the perimeter of the ID-000 size card (3 is common).

B.6 Edge burrs

Edge burrs normal to the card face shall not exceed 0,08 mm (0,003 in) above the card surface.

B.7 Flatness

Single cards shall be easily removable by sliding in any direction from a stack of similar cards.

ICS 35.240.15
Price based on 11 pages

ISO/IEC Form 10 - Electronic

	Explanatory Report	ISO/IEC FDIS
ISO IEC	ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC17 N 2230 Will supersede: SC 17 2129	Secretariat: APACS for BSI

This form should be sent to ITTF, together with the committee draft, by the secretariat of the joint technical committee or sub-committee concerned

The accompanying document is submitted for circulation to member body vote as a FDIS, following consensus of the P-members of the committee obtained on: **2002-09-30**

- ☐ at the {DATE, LOCATION} meeting of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC {YY}
  (See resolution number {XX} in document SC {YY} N {XXXXX})
- ☐ by postal ballot initiated on: **2002—06-13**

P-members in favour:	China; Czech Republic; Denmark; Finland, Israel; Italy; Japan; Kenya, Korea; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Romania; Singapore; Spain; Switzerland, Turkey; UK; USA (19)
P-members voting against:	France; Germany (2)
P-members abstaining:	Sweden (1)
P-members who did not vote:	Australia; Austria; Belgium; Brazil; Canada; ; Hungary; India; Portugal; Russian Federation; South Africa. (10)

Remarks:

The text for FCD ballot was sent out in N 2129 and the ballot result is contained in N 2201. There were two negative votes (France and Germany). The French comments were resolved during the resolution of comments meeting and the negative vote was withdrawn. WG1 were unable to resolve the negative vote from Germany which centered around cards with transparent areas not working in all existing equipment. The best solution WG1 could come to was to limit those areas in a manner that will allow equipment manufacturers and card manufacturers to respond to the marketplace while still maintaining standards for interchange. Germany were unable to remove their negative vote.

Project: 1.17.02.01

I hereby confirm that this draft meets the requirements of part 3 of the IEC/ISO Directives

Date:	Name/Signature of the secretary:
2002-11-01	Freda Bennett